

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"L'αρχιδι?αστής nei primi tre secoli della dominazione romana", Anna Calabi, "Aegyptus", XXXII, 2 : [recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 7-8, 373-374

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1953-1954

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

M. J. R o s t o v t z e f f, *The Palace of the Dux Ripae, Interpretation* (Sep. from the Excavations at Dura-Europos, preliminary report of the ninth season of work (1935—1936) published by Yale University Press, [1952]).

In this article a few pages (p. 83 ff.) are devoted to the public buildings in the Roman Empire and especially to the explanation of the term *praetorium*. This term is used frequently as a designation of the official residence of the Roman emperor and of the provincial governors. We possess some information on the *praetorium* of Gortyn in Crete and on those of the prefects in Egypt and of the procurators of Judaea. The best known *praetorium* in the East is that of the prefect of Egypt in Alexandria, which is mentioned several times in the papyri. In BGU 288 (Antoninus Pius), it appears as the official residence of the prefect where he sits in judgement surrounded by the group of *assessores* (συμβούλιον), while in Oxy. 471 (time of Traianus) in a speech delivered by a rhetor, Didymus, son of Theon (a well known character of the time) and directed against a former prefect of Egypt, C. Vibius Maximus, the prefect's *praetorium* is stated to be his private residence.

The *Atrium Magnum* often mentioned in the papyri might have been a part of the *praetorium* of Alexandria. Or it might as well have been a special building. It is quite probable that it was a colonnaded court or a room opening on the court where there was the tribunal of the prefect and where he sat with the *assessores*, and performed his official functions. It may be mentioned, in addition, that in Egypt the term *atrium* was applied frequently to colonnaded courts. Unfortunately we have no information on the plan and size of the *praetorium* in Alexandria. As in the western provinces, the prefects of Egypt had at their disposal, besides the chief *praetorium*, in the capital, other residences which were also called *praetoria*, probably in all the *μητροπόλεις* of Egypt. They were used as resting places during the yearly trips of the prefects through the country. Two such *praetoria* are mentioned in the papyri, one was in Antinoopolis the other in Oxyrhynchos.

A n n a C a l a b i, *L'ἀρχιδικαστῆς nei primi tre secoli della dominazione romana* (Aegyptus, XXXII, 2, p. 406—424).

In this essay the author tries to establish the competency of this official, who is already known in the Ptolemaic epoch. According to the author his competency in the Roman epoch was extended

and embraced also the jurisdiction in cases concerning συγχωρήσεις. On pages 410—418 the author gives a chronological list of these officials.

E. van't Dack, *Notes concernant l'épistratégie ptolémaïque* (Aegyptus XXXII, 2, 437—450).

This dissertation begins with a list of already known epistrategoi followed by some data concerning the career of Boëthos, and in conclusion it states that "the offices of the epistrategos one in the Upper Egypt and the other in the Thebaïde are never held by two persons at a time". The dissertation confirms Martin's assertion that the epistrategos officiated only in the Thebaïde, thus the full term ἐπιστρατηγός και στρατηγός τῆς Θηβαίδος must be considered as denoting the same and unique function, namely that of the governors of the Thebaïde (p. 437 and 449). The conferment of the title of ἐπιστρατηγός to this official is not surprising. Every nome of the Upper Egypt was subject to the authority of an epistates, who towards the end of the 2nd century B.C. had assumed the title of strategos. Two or more of those nomes form an administrative unit, governed also by a strategos. Since all of them are subordinate to the governor of the Thebaïde, he is the ἐπιστρατηγός in the literal meaning of this word. The fact that the office of strategos of the Thebaïde had served as a pattern for instituting other offices of strategos, facilitated the transference of the title of hierarchically superior function to Boëthos and his successors. The conferment of the title of ἐπιστρατηγός since Boëthos had not been exceptional. It is interesting to note that there is a remarkable diversity in the nomenclature of titles adopted by the successors of Boëthos. Beside the full title ἐπιστρατηγός και στρατηγός τῆς Θηβαίδος also occur others e. g. ἐπιστρατηγός and στρατηγός, but they are never used together by the same office.

Hermann Bengtson, *Die Strategie in der hellenistischen Zeit. Ein Beitrag zum antiken Staatsrecht*, Bd I—III, 1937—1952.

The first volume of this monumental work deals with the history of the office of strategos in Europe and Asia since the year 334 B. C. till the desintegration of Alexander's kingdom; it deals also with this office in the countries of Europe and Asia depending upon the Diadochoi since the death of Alexander till the battle of Ipsos, and in the kingdom of Lysimachos. The second volume